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We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through to multifarious and numerous an employment. *Evelyn's Calend.*

MULTIFARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from multifarious.] With multiplicity.

If only twenty-four parts may be so multifariously placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that capacity of variation be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

MULTIFARIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from multifarious.] Multiplied diversity.

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris's Miscel.*

MULTIFIDOUS. *adj.* [multifidus, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without fight which are multiparous and multifidous, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MULTIFORM. *adj.* [multiformis, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaterion run Perpetual circle, *Milton.*

The best way to convince is proving, by ocular demonstration, the multiform and amazing operations of the air-pump and the load-stone. *Watts.*

MULTIFORMITY. *n. f.* [multiformis, Latin.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL. *adj.* [multus and lateralis, Latin.] Having many sides.

MULTILOQUOUS. *adj.* [multiloquus, Latin.] Very talkative.

MULTINO'MINAL. *adj.* [multus and nomen, Latin.] Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS. *n. f.* [multiparus, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to multiparous generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally multiparous; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

MULTIPED. *n. f.* [multipeda, Latin.] An insect with many feet; a four or wood-louse.

MULTIPLE. *adj.* [multiplex, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times. *Manifold.*

MULTIPLIABLE. *adj.* [multipliable, Fr. from multiply.] Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from multipliable.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE. *adj.* [from multiplico, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND. *n. f.* [multiplicandus, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the multiplicand, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

MULTIPLICATE. *n. f.* [from multiplico, Latin.] Consisting of more than one.

In this multiply number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

MULTIPLICATION. *n. f.* [multiplication, Fr. multiplicatio, Lat.] 1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers files for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a multiplication of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

2. [In arithmetick.] Multiplication is the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

MULTIPLICATOR. *n. f.* [multiplicator, Fr. from multiplico, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY. *n. f.* [multiplicité, French.] 1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a multiplicity of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be also in another? *South's Sermons.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving

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it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of the object. *South's Sermons.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, multiplicity, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

MULTIPLICIOUS. *n. f.* [multiplex, Latin.] Manifold. Not used.

Amphibæna is not an animal of one denomination; for properly that animal is not one, but multiplicitous or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MULTIPLIER. *n. f.* [from multiply.]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing. Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplier in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the multiplicand, the multiplier, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To MULTIPLY. *v. a.* [multiplier, Fr. multiplico, Lat.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongst us, and multiplieth his words against God. *Job xxxiv. 37.*

He shall not multiply horses. *Deut. xvii. 16.*

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause, But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying

All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve Things highest, greatest, multiplies my fears. *Milton.*

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one flock of seven hundred years, multiplying still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vi.*

To MULTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not thrive. *Wisd. iv. 3.*

2. To increase themselves.

The multiplying villanies of nature Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and multiply beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission. *South's Sermons.*

MULTIPOTENT. *adj.* [multipotens, Latin.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove multipotent, Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *n. f.* [multus and presentia, Latin.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the multipresence of Christ's body. *Hall.*

MULTISCIOUS. *adj.* [multiscius, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISIL'QUOUS. *adj.* [multus and siliqua, Lat.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct feed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTISONOUS. *adj.* [multisonus, Lat.] Having many sounds. *Diſt.*

MULTITUDE. *n. f.* [multitudo, Fr. multitudo, Lat.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

It is impossible that any multitude can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number; loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a multitude of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hissing multitude admires. *Addison.*

MULTITUDINOUS. *adj.* [from multitudo.]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

Thy multitudinous sea incarnardine, Making the green one red. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick The sweet that is their poison. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIVAGANT. *adj.* [multivagus, Latin.] That wanders or

MULTIVAGOUS. *adj.* [multivagus, Latin.] That wanders or

MULTIVIOUS. *adj.* [multus and via, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold.

MULTOCULAR. *adj.* [multus and oculus, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are multocular, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

MUM

MUM. *interject.* [Of this word I know not the original: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed.] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Well said, master, mum! and gaze your fill. *Shakespeare.*

The citizens are mum, say not a word. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Intrust it under solemn vows

Of mum, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

MUM. *n. f.* [mumme, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which Mum is made at Brunswick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and stout

With bowls of fat'ning mum. *Philips.*

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of mum, Till all tun'd equal send a general hum. *Pope.*

To MUMBLE. *v. n.* [mumpelen, Dutch; mutie, Lat.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect found or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain Is tost with troubled fighs, and fancies weak

He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence break. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Peace, you mumbling fool; Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl. *Shakespeare.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double, Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to herself. *Orway.*

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an ass Mumbling to make the gross-grain'd thistles pass, Might laugh again to see a jury chew The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

To MUMBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carrytale, some pleafeman, some flight zany, Some mumble-news; told our intents before. *Shakespeare.*

Here stood he in the dark, Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon To stand's auspicious mistress. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He

With mumb'l'd pray'rs attones the deity. *Dryden's Juc.*

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To flubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence; and not to be mumbled up in silence for all her pertness. *Dry.*

MUMBLER. *n. f.* [from mumble.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from mumbling.] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [mumme, Danish.] To mask; to frolic in disguise.

The thrifflers games

With mumming and with masking all around. *Hubbard.*

MUMMER. *n. f.* [mumme, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like mummerys. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummerys, I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummerys. *Add.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linsley-woolsey brothers; Grave mummerys! *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

MUMMERY. *n. f.* [momerie, French.] Masking; frolic in masks; foolery.

Here mirth's but mummery, And sorrows only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not shew the masques and mummerys, and triumphs of the world, half so flatly as candle-light. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 1.*

Your fathers

Diddain'd the mummery of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

MUMMY. *n. f.* [mumie, Fr. mumia, Lat. derived by Salmasius from animum, by Bahart from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two different substances preserved for medicinal use under the name of mummy: one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in vials well stopp'd, or suffered to dry and harden in the air: the first kind is brought to us in large pieces, of a lax and friable texture, light and puffy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second sort, in its liquid state, is a thick, opaque, and viscous fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell: in its indurated state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that as

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all kinds of mummy are brought from Egypt we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian mummy. What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of executed criminals, or of any other bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated so thoroughly that the flesh will keep. Mummy has been esteemed resolvent and balsamick; and besides it, the skull, and even the most growing on the skulls of human skeletons, have been celebrated for antiepileptick virtues; the fat also of the human body has been recommended in rheumatisms, and every other part or humour have been in repute for the cure of some disease: at present we are wise enough to know, that the virtues ascribed to the parts of the human body are all either imaginary, or such as may be found in other animal substances: the mummy and the skull alone of all these horrid medicines retain their places in the shops. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The silk

Was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful Convey'd of maidens hearts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is strange how long carcases have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the mummies of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 771.*

Sav'd by spice, like mummies, many a year, Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Dunciad, b. i.*

2. Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. To beat to a MUMMY. To beat soundly. *Ains.*

To MUMPS. *v. a.* [mumpelen, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor listen, Nor frisk about the houle

Like a tame mumping squirrel with a bell on. *Orway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Ains.*

MUMPER. *n. f.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *n. f.* [mumpelen, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *n. f.* The squinancy. *Ains.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [manger, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls.

Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat? — Truly, a peck of provender; I could munch you good dry oats. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

MUNCHER. *n. f.* [from munch.] One that munches.

MUND. *n. f.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, mündbrech: so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which these are much of the same import: Irenæus, Heiychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Gilpin's Camden.*

MUNDANE. *adj.* [mundanus, Lat.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypothesis of a mundane soul will relieve us. *Glanville's Scep.*

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the mundane space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MUNDATION. *n. f.* [mundus, Lat.] The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY. *adj.* [from mundus, Lat.] Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK. *n. f.* A kind of marcasite or femimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals were in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of marcasites, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call them mundick. *Woodward.*

Besides stones, all the sorts of mundick are naturally figured. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

MUNDIFICATION. *n. f.* [mundus and facio, Latin.] Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*

MUNDIFICATIVE. *adj.* [mundus and facio, Lat.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gall is very mundificative, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

We incurred with an addition to the fore-mentioned mundification. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To MUNDIFY. *v. a.* [mundus and facio, Lat.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are mundified and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the spirits, absorb the intestinal superfluities, reclude oppilation, and mundify the blood. *Harvey on the Plague.*

MUNDIVAGANT.